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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 27. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1857. WHOLE NO. 381.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Chapter LXXXVI.]

An Act to provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, without the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown.

[CONCLUDED.]

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a sufficient tax for that purpose, to purchase a suitable site for their school house, and to build, keep in repair, and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationery, and appendages; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees aforesaid to agree with and employ all teachers to be employed in such district: Provided, That no teachers shall be employed by them who shall not have received the certificate of approbation from the commissioners of primary school aforesaid, as hereinbefore provided; and it shall be the further duty of the trustees to pay the salaries of teachers out of the apportionment of the school fund for their respective districts, which shall come into their hands through the commissioners aforesaid, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That before the trustees of any school district shall enter upon the duties of their office, they shall each take an oath or make affirmation before a justice of the peace of said county, or one of the commissioners of primary schools, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, that he will well and truly discharge the duties pertaining to his said office of trustee without prejudice or partiality; and it shall be the duty of the said trustees of each of said school districts, or a majority of them, to furnish, at the expiration of their term of service, to the commissioners aforesaid, a correct statement of all money transactions done by them in virtue of their office as trustees of said primary school district.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid to apportion all moneys which shall come into the hands of the treasurer of the school fund aforesaid, under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, after paying the salaries of the clerk of the commissioners and the treasurer of the school fund, for the use of primary schools aforesaid, as soon as may be after such moneys shall be received by the said treasurer, equally among the several school districts in said county, which shall have complied with the provisions of this act; and all moneys so to be apportioned by the commissioners, as aforesaid, shall be caused to be paid by them, according to such apportionment, to the trustees of the district to which such moneys shall be apportioned, as aforesaid, whose receipts therefor shall be good and sufficient evidence of such payment, which moneys, so to be received by the trustees, as aforesaid, shall be applied and expended by them, after the apportionment for the first year, in paying the salaries of the teachers to be employed by them, and for no other purpose: Provided, That no moneys apportioned, as aforesaid, except the apportionment made for the first year, shall be paid by the commissoners aforesaid, until the white taxable inhabitants, and the trustees of the district to which such moneys shall be apportioned, as aforesaid, shall have substantially complied with the provisions of this act: And provided further, That it shall not be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid to draw any moneys from the hands of the treasurer of the school fund aforesaid, after paying the salaries of tee clerk of the commissioners and the treasurer of the school fund aforesaid, except by draft, in favor of the trustees of the school district to which such moneys shall be apportioned, as aforesaid; and all moneys which shall be apportioned by the commissioners, as aforesaid, and which shall remain unpaid for the space of two years thereafter, either from the omission or neglect of the trustees of the primary school district entitled to receive the same, to apply therefor, and to make the necessary certificates to entitle them to the same, or from any defect in such certificates, said moneys shall, after the expiration of said term, be added to the moneys next thereafter to be apportioned by the said commissioners, and shall be apportioned and paid together with such moneys, as aforesaid.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the trustees of each school district shall hold their office till their successors shall be elected and qualified, and in case of vacancy shall be filled by the remaining trustees within one month, and in case the said trustees shall fail to fill such vacancy within that time, then it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools as soon as may be thereafter.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That if any trustee of any primary school district shall make a false certificate or report, by means whereof any moneys shall be fraudulently obtained from the commissioners aforesaid, such trustee signing such certificate or report shall forfeit and pay double the amount so fraudulently obtained to the commissioners of primary schools, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt before any court or justice of the peace, having cognizance thereof, in the name of said commissioners; and such sum, exclusive of the cost of suit, shall be applied, when recovered, to the use of the primary school in such district.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the said trustees shall keep an account of their proceedings in a book kept for that purpose, and shall also keep an account against the district collector for the sums authorized to be collected, and for other sums paid into his hands, and shall give him credit for the sums legally paid by him, also for his legal commission, and for such taxes as cannot be collected by legal steps and proper diligence; and that said collector shall have the keeping of all moneys collected by him, and other sums paid into his hands, subject to the written order of a majority of the trustees, drawn in favor of such persons having claims against said school, and he shall report to the trustees whenever required the amount of funds in his hands and a full statement of his accounts.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the trustees of any primary school district in said county shall be, and they are hereby, authorized in their discretion to require from any child attending school the payment of any sum of money not exceeding one dollar a month, to be applied to the payment of the expenses of said district school, and in the exercise of this power the trustees aforesaid may, from time to time, discontinue the payment thereof altogether, or may graduate the payments according to the ability of the children and the exigencies of the school.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a district tax, as soon as may be, to make a rate bill or tax list, which shall raise the sum voted for, in due proportion on all the taxable property in such district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceeding county tax, and to annex to such tax list or rate bill a warrant, and to deliver the same to the collector of such district, which warrant shall be substantially as followeth:

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., *ss.*

To —— ——, collector of the —— district in the county aforesaid, greeting: You are hereby required and commanded to collect from each of the inhabitants of said district the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list, and within sixty days after receiving this warrant to pay the amount of the moneys by you collected to the order of the trustees of said district, or a majority of them; and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof according to law. Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, A. D. ——.

P, Q, R, } Trustees.

And if the sum or sums payable by any person named in such tax list or rate bill shall not be paid by him or collected by virtue of said warrant within the time therein limited, it shall be lawful for the trustees aforesaid to renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent person or persons.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each district to make a report to the commissioners of primary schools on or before the thirty first day of December, in each year, in which report shall be stated the sums received from different sources, the amount expended, and in what manner, the number of children taught in said school, and, as far as can be ascertained, the whole number of white children in said district between the ages of five and sixteen years.

Sec. 23. And be it further enected, That the collector of each school district shall give bond with security, to the satisfaction of the trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and have the same fee for collecting, and be subject to the same rules, regulations, and duties, with respect to the collection of the district tax as by law appertain to the office of collector of the county tax; and the said county collector may be eligible as the school district collector.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That each organized school district shall be a corporation by the name of Primary School District No. —, (the blank to be filled with an appropriate number,) with power to take and hold by devise, bequest, and donation, real and personal estate, for the use of the primary school in said district, and may alien and sell the same, when, in the opinion of the trustees and resident commissioner of said district, it will be for the interest and advantage of the primary school in said district, and invest the money arising from the sale in some safe and profitable stock, and the dividends received from the same apply to the use of such primary school, in their corporate name prosecute and maintain actions for injury done to the grounds, houses, property, school houses, appurtenances, and furniture, and may sue for and recover all moneys due them, or for real and personal property to which they may be entitled.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That when any school district in said county may become charged for the payment of any school tax, and the collector of the tax can find no personal property in said district liable for, or chargeable with, the payment of the same, the said collector shall be, and is hereby, directed and required to return to the trustees of the said district, at such time or times as the said trustees shall direct or require, a list of such lands and the amount of taxes thereon respectively due, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, and the said trustees shall thereupon have and exercise, in relation to said lands, all the powers which might or could be exercised by the levy court of said county in like cases, and the collector of said school district shall have the same powers and authority, and be subject to the same rules, regulations, and duties in the premises as by law appertain to the office of the collector of county charges in like cases.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That in case the trustees of any school district should not be able to purchase or lease a suitable site for the erection of their school house, they shall have power to value and assess a convenient lot, with the improvements thereon, if any, not exceeding one acre of land, for that purpose, and the decision of the said trustees as to the worth of the said land and improvements, if any, shall be final and conclusive, unless an appeal shall be prosecuted as hereinafter provided, and the amount of damage for the land and improvements, if any, so valued and assessed, as aforesaid, being paid or offered to be paid to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, of which payment or offer to pay a certificate, signed by a majority of the said trustees, and recorded among the land records of Washington county, or a copy of such record duly certified and sealed shall be sufficient evidence; the said trustees, in their corporate character, shall be thenceforward considered the lawful owners of the said land and improvements, if any, and all right, title, estate, and interest therein, at law or in equity, shall be vested in them for the purpose aforesaid: Provided however, That if the owner or owners of the said land and improvements, if any, his, her, or their guardian or guardians, trustee or trustees, shall conceive him, her, or themselves aggrieved by such valuation and assessment, and shall, within thirty days after the payment of the valuation so offered, as aforesaid, notify to the said trustees the same in writing, it shall and may be lawful, and it shall be the duty of the said trustees, or a majority of them, to issue their warrant to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, commanding him to summon a jury of six freeholders of the school district, not interested in the matter, to appear, on a day by the said trustees to be appointed, on the premises, and any one of the said trustees, or any justice of the peace of the said county, is authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, as the case may be, to each and every person so summoned, as aforesaid, that he will, without favor, affection, partiality, or prejudice, assess the damages sustained by the person or persons at whose request the said inquisition shall be taken, by reason of his, her, or their land and improvements, if any, about to be made, as aforesaid, and the persons so summoned and qualified, as aforesaid, shall thereupon proceed to value and assess the damages accordingly: Provided, That if such appeal from the assessment and valuation of the said trustees be confirmed by the jury herein directed to be summoned and qualified, as aforesaid, or should the same be reduced to a lower rate of valuation and assessment by the said jury, the party appealing in that case shall pay the whole expense incurred thereby, otherwise, the trustees, in their corporare character as such, shall pay the expense incurred by reason of such appeal.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the said trustees or the said jury, as the case may be, immediately after they shall have completed their valuation and assessment or inquisition, as aforesaid, and done all things required of them, or either of them, as the case may be, under the provisions of this act, shall make out a fair statement of their proceedings, setting forth in the same a full and distinct description of the land or real estate and improvements, if any thereon, as valued by them or either of them, as the case may be, and the matters and things connected with the said valuation and assessment, and the performance of the duties required of them by this act, and to the said copy, fairly to be written out as aforesaid, they shall subscribe their names, and thereunto affix their seals, and they shall deposit the same in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, and it shall be the duty of the said clerk to preserve a record of the said proceedings without fee or reward; and a copy of such record, certified by the said clerk under the seal of the said court, shall be evidence of all matters therein stated, in the same manner as certified copies of other records are evidence.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That in the event of an appeal and the inquisition of a jury as provided by this act, the amount of damages for the land or real estate and improvements so valued and assessed as aforesaid, being paid or offered to be paid as aforesaid, the said trustees, in their corporate character as aforesaid, shall thenceforward forever thereafter be considered the lawful owner of the said land and improvements as aforesaid, and all right, title, interest, and estate therein, at law or in equity, shall be vested in the said trustees for the purpose aforesaid; Provided, that it shall not be lawful to locate the said site within the cultivated fields, orchards, or gardens, nor within three hundred yards of any dwelling of any person or persons whatever, without the assent of the proprietor of such field, orchard, garden, or dwelling, as the case may be.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That if any treasurer or collector, having any school funds, in his hands, or neglecting or refusing to obtain such funds as by law suthorized and directed, shall refuse to pay for two weeks any order of the said commissioners or trustees, or a majority of eithor, drawn in conformity to the requisitions of this act, such treasurer or collector shall be liable, on proof thereof before any court of justice or justice of the peace having cognizance, and without stay of execution, to pay the full amount of said order and interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum from the first refusal until the day of payment, by way of damages.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That if any collector, appointed or acting under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the levy court of Washington county shall exercise a general supervision over the proceedings of said commissioners, may examine their books and papers, and shall prosecute for any delinquencies or violations of their duty; and the said commissioners shall exercise the same power over the proceedings, books, and papers of the trustees in the several school districts, and shall prosecute for all violations of this act by them committed.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That the trustees of the several school districts shall have the power of exercising discipline in their respective schools, by the expulsion of the refractory pupil, or such other punishment as may be necessary to correct the evil, and carry out the great ends of education, moral and intellectual; and they may permit any of the said school houses to be used for public worship.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That any resident in said county shall be privileged to place his or her child or ward at any one of the schools in said county she or he may think proper to select: Provided, There shall have been a school established and actually in operation in the district in which such persons so to be privileged shall reside, and that all the provisions of this act shall have been substantially complied with by said district.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for a member of a levy court of said county to be a commissioner of primary schools or trustee of any of the school districts, nor for any person to be at the same time commissioner and trustee as aforesaid.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That this act be, and the same is hereby declared public and remedial, and shall be construed by all courts of justice according to the equity thereof; and no proceedings of the inhabitants or of the trustees of any school district, or of the commissioners of primary schools, or of any other officer created under the provisions of this act, shall be set aside or adjudged to be void for defect of form or for any irregularity therein, so as the requisitions of the said act are substantially complied with.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the commissioners shall have laid out the school district, as provided for in the third section of this act, they shall make a written report to the levy court, defining the metes and bounds of said districts, and it shall be the duty of said levy court, within two months after the filing of said report, to designate a day and appoint a place, within each of said districts, for the people of that district to assemble and determine by ballot whether they will for themselves accept this act. The court aforesaid, shall appoint three taxable inhabitants in each district to superintend the voting, who shall open a poll at nine o'clock, A. M. and keep it open till five, P. M. The qualified voters shall be those persons residing and paying taxes within the limits of the district in which the poll is opened. Those who are for this act, shall write on their ballots "school," and those opposed, "no school." It shall be the duty of the superintendents of the voting to make immediate return of the votes cast to the levy court, and if it shall appear that a majority have voted "school," the said court shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to lay and cause to be collected the taxes as is provided for in this act, and this act shall be considered as in force within the limits of that district.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That if any of the school districts reject this act, by casting a majority of votes against it, the act shall in nowise apply to that district; but if at any time a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said district shall desire to take a second ballot it shall be the duty of the levy court again to submit the question in the manner pointed out in the last preceding section.

Approved, August 11, 1856.

[Chapter LXXXVII.]

AN ACT to provide for carrying into Effect the first Article of the Treaty between the United States and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the first article of the treaty between the United States and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commissioner, and chief astronomer and surveyor, to unite with similar officers to be appointed by the President an assistant astronomer and surveyor.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioner shall have power to appoint a secretary; and the said chief astronomer and surveyor shall have power to appoint a clerk.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the said first article of the said treaty, there be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums:—

For the salary of the commissioner for one year three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the secretary, for one year, two thousand dollars.

For the salary of the chief astronomer and surveyor, for one year, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the assistant astronomer and surveyor, eighteen hundred dollars.

For the salary of the clerk, for one year, twelve hundred dollars.

For provisions, transportation, and contingences, sixty thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That until otherwise provided for by law, the proceedings of the said commission shall be limited to the demarcation of that part of the said line of boundary which forms the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British possessions.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of aiding in the demarcation of the said line, the President be authorized, in his discretion, to direct the employment of such officers, assistants, and vessels attached to the coast survey of the United States as he may deem necessary or useful.

Approved, August 11, 1856.

[Chapter CXVIII.]

An Act to authorize and direct the Settlement of the Account of the Bank of the State of Missouri for Money advanced for the Subsistence and Transportation of Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to audit the account of the Bank of the State of Missouri against the United States, for moneys advanced in the year eighteen hundred and forty six, for subsistence and transportation of certain companies of volunteers which, by order of Gen. E. P. Gaines, assembled at St. Louss, Missouri, in the months of May and June of that year, with the view of being mustered into the service of the United States, in the same manner as if the said companies had been regularly received into the said service; and that the balance which may be found to be due to the said bank be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the amount herein authorized to be paid shall not exceed the sum of six hundred and sixty three dollars and seventy eight cents, and that the account be sustained by such vouchers as are required in similar cases.

Approved, August 16, 1856.

[Chapter CXIX.]

An Act to alter the time for holding the District Court in South Carolina, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of Congress, passed the twenty fifth May, eighteen hundred and twenty four, as provides for holding the district court of the United States at Laurens court house, South Carolina, on the Tuesday next ensuing after the adjournment of the circuit court of the United States at Columbia, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that in place thereof the said court shall be holden at Greenville court house, South Carolina, on the first Monday in August in each year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the jurors for the said court, grand as well as petit, be drawn from the inhabitants of Greenville district, South Carolina, who are or may be liable, according to the laws of South Carolina, to do jury duty in the courts of law in the said State; and that the jurors to be drawn for the first term of the said court shall be drawn at the term of the district court to be holden in the city of Charleston: Provided, That they shall be drawn at least ninety days previous to the time appointed for holding the said court at Greenville; but from and after the holding of the first term of the said court, all jurors for the next succeeding term shall be drawn at Greenville during the sitting of the said court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said district court for Greenville, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States, shall have jurisdiction of all causes (except appeals and writs of error) which now are or may be hereafter made cognizable in a circuit court of the United States, and shall proceed in the same manner as a circuit court.

Approved, August 16, 1856.

[Chapter CXX.]

An Act to reimburse the State of Vermont the Expenses incurred by her in paying her Militia called out in eighteen hundred and thirty eight and eighteen hundred and thirty nine to preserve the Neutrality of the Country.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the State of Vermont, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand and nine dollars and eighteen cents, the same being the amount expended by said State in paying and subsisting her militia called out to preserve the neutrality of the United States, then involved in the troubles on the Canada frontier.

Approved, August 16, 1856.

[Chapter CXXI.]

An Act for the Improvement of the Navigation of the Patapsco River, and to render the Port of Baltimore accessible to the War Steamers of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in deepening the channel of the Patapsco River, and in rendering the port of Baltimore accessible to the steam frigates and other war vessels of the United States.

In the Senate of the United States, August 16th, 1856.

The President of the United States, having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco River, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same; and Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, Sec.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, August 16th, 1856.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled, "An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco River, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States," had been returned by the President, with his objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, that the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the bill, and,

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: WM. CULLOM, Clerk House of Reps.

An Expected Bride.

The New York Mirror tells the following sad tale:

Miss Anna M. Lachaise, daughter of Jas. M. Lachaise, of this city, died on board the Arago on the 3d instant, after a short illness from brain fever, aged 19 years. This young lady was engaged to be married to a gentleman of this city, immediately on her arrival, and the bridal wreath was bespoken. To day, the flowers that were to have adorned her nuptials are strewn upon the bridal bed of death! She was buried in her wedding robes this morning.

The delay in the arrival of the steamer caused some anxiety among those who had friends on board; and there was one who watched at the wharf until midnight on Friday, and when the good news was telegraphed —"The Arago is below"—he went home to his friends inexpressibly happy. The next morning, on going early to the ship, to welcome the bride of his heart, he found that the "soul of his soul's idol" had just departed. The cold cesket was there, but the beautiful jewel was gone. It is a sad thing, at best, to fix one's affections on those lovely, yet perishable beings, whose brittle hold on life

"——is like the spider's thread,
That breaks at every breeze."

Rumored Duel.

A New York correspondent of the Albany Argus says that Col. Fremont has challenged Toombs, of Georgia, to a duel.—*Exchange.*

Another rumor confirms the above. It is rumored that the arrangements for the meeting are all complete, and that the battle ground has been selected. Henry Ward Beecher, the Brooklyn warrior and philanthropist, is to be Fremont's second, and Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, is to be second for Toombs. Drs. H. Greeley and T. Weed will be in attendance on Fremont—they having bled him so frequently they understand his constitution. The weapons will be Sharpe's rifles, loaded by Beecher with Kansas gas.—The distance will be four miles, (by request of Fremont,) and the time midnight, (by the request of Beecher.) The combatants to wheel and fire like fury. Toombs thinks this is the surest way to kill Fremont, (scare him to death,) and therefore consents to time and distance. Brooks desired canes for weapons. The ground selected in Kamschatka, (by advice of Burlingame.) A boat will be chartered by Congress to take as many of Fremont's friends as desire to be "in at the death," with the understanding that they are to remain there to keep slavery from spreading its blight over that fertile country. After the fight a Kamschatka dog will give a bowl for freedom.—*Lockport Advertiser.*

GOOD REASON.—A lady who superintended a school in the South, having occasion one Sunday to interrogate one of her pupils, as to the cause of her father's non attendance at church, received the following innocent reply, prefaced, of course, by a sweet little drop of a curtesy: "Please, mem, my father says he isn't coming to church any more, the parson hollers out so he can't get a bit of sleep."

CHINESE PROVERBS.—In company, set a guard upon your tongue—in solitude, upon your heart. A great talker never wants enemies—the man of sense speaks little and hears much. Though the ways of virtue are rough and craggy, yet they reach to heaven.

LOST, within a few days, through the negligence of some good people, many precious souls—the number at present is not known.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

Mr. Toombs' Letter.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, in referring to the letter of the Hon. Rob't Toombs to the Southern Commercial Convention, says: "Its suggestions are practical and practicable, and if acted on by Southern Legislatures, a long stride will be taken towards achieving one great object of these Conventions—Southern commercial independence."

Mr. Toombs' letter is, indeed, a very striking document; and although its suggestions are not entirely new, they are put in a more definite form than we have ever seen them before. And we see no reason why they should not be put in a still more definite form of Legislative enactments. If Georgia will take the lead, we feel assured that South Carolina will second her in this effort to relieve Southern commerce from the thraldom of perpetual taxation by "the middle-men" of the North, for which they receive no other return than perpetual contumely and injury.

The following is Mr. Toombs' letter:

WASHINGTON, Ga., Dec. 6, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I duly received your polite invitation to attend the Southern Convention which will meet in Savannah on the 8th inst., and it was my earnest wish and purpose to be present, but I now find I shall be disappointed. The thought which gave birth to these Conventions, was to devise some plan by which the South could secure her just share of our foreign commerce, which is mainly supported by her industry. This end must be accomplished,—it is necessary to the wealth, the prosperity, the strength, and therefore, the safety of the slaveholding States. It can be easily, speedily, and constitutionally accomplished. It cannot be done by voluntary commercial associations; it will not be done through the General Government; but it can be done, and must be done, by law. Federal legislation has been one of the important agencies which hitherto has driven foreign commerce away from our ports; State legislation can bring it back, and nothing else can, as long as this Union exists. The power of the State Government to tax without limit all items of material wealth within her jurisdiction, is clear, unquestioned and unquestionable. The Federal Courts have expressly and repeatedly affirmed it. A State cannot, under the Federal Constitution, lay duties on imports, but she can tax all imported commodities offered for sale within her limits.—Not only every State in the Union, but even every municipal corporation, authorized to do so, by State legislation, has exercised this power from the foundation of this government to this day. It is at this moment exercised by some of the States, greatly to our disadvantage. Take, for example, a bale of woolen cloth imported from England into New York, there purchased by a Georgia merchant, and sold here to one of our citizens. This bale of goods, pays the federal treasury thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, then it pays a State tax to the treasury of New York; then it pays, this year, one and thirty-eights per cent. to the municipal treasury of the city of New York; then it comes to Georgia and pays to our State treasury one-tenth of one per cent; thus, besides the burthens imposed on it by the federal government and the State government of New York, even the city government levies fourteen times as much out of it as we do in Georgia. These taxes are, of course, incorporated into the price, and become a part of the price, and are paid by the Georgia consumer. It is the duty of our Legislature to see to it that our people shall pay no taxes except those levied by the authority of the general government, or that of our own State. It is not our duty to pay the expenses of the municipal governments of New York or Boston, and it will be our fault and our folly if we continue to do it.—Direct importations will cure this evil as to foreign commodities; a like remedy will cure it as to domestic products. Let us first secure direct trade. This can be done by imposing a State tax of — per cent. *ad valorem* upon all goods, wares and merchandize offered for sale within the State, other than those which shall be imported from foreign countries.—Two objects should govern in filling the blank: 1st. It should be high enough to prevent all indirect importation of foreign merchandize. 2d. It should be high enough to raise sufficient revenue for all the wants of the State, without imposing upon the people any capitation or other direct tax whatever. If five per cent tax was imposed upon all such merchandize, it is not probable that the importers of foreign merchandize intended for our consumption would land them at any other points than our own, at the cost of fifty thousand dollars in every million imported; and if they did, some other wiser people would import similar commodities directly, and undersell them, and thus drive them out of our markets. But if we should be mistaken in the proper amount of taxation to effect this object, we should raise the tax until it did accomplish it. The power is unlimited—the object is invaluable. The second object is scarcely less important than the first. The most striking difference between the legislation of the State and Federal Government is to be seen in the parsimony of the one and the profuseness of the other. The treasury of the Federal Government is usually overflowing, and nobody complains of it. Congress employs three fourths of its time in devising means to get rid of its redundant revenue. Salaries are high, and of late are almost annually increased, and an utter disregard of economy marks our entire Federal legislation. On the other hand, the State treasuries are generally empty, the States burthened with oppressive debts, which some of them have even repudiated rather than impose the necessary burthens by direct taxation, to pay them. State officers are poorly, even meanly paid, and consequently the Federal Government is fast drawing into its services the ablest and best men of the country, to the great detriment of the interests of the States. The people are constantly crying out for lavish expenditure, and even for taxation by the General Government, and as constantly and more vociferously crying out against both by the State governments. Yet they pay all the taxes to both governments! The State expenditure is generally equal and just, and for the benefit of all the tax payers; the expenditure of the General Government, on the contrary, is generally unequal, unjust, and for the benefit of a few only of the tax payers. The people of Georgia pay less than four hundred thousand dollars to their State treasury, and that is paid reluctantly and grudgingly. Assuming that their payment to the Federal treasury is only in equal proportion to their numbers, they pay into it the sum of above three millions of dollars annually; yet they are content? The secret of this singular inconsistency is to be found in the mode of levying the taxes—and in that alone. The Federal government levies its taxes indirectly—the State levies her's directly. This is just what I propose to do. Levy our taxes on consumption; it can be more easily paid. We shall then fill our treasury to the extent of our wants, protect ourselves against the unjust legislation of our sister States, bring direct trade to our ports, give profitable employment to our capital and labor, educate our people, develope all our resources, and build up great, powerful and prosperous commonwealths, able to protect the people from all dangers from within and from without. I do not propose to go into the details of the proposed legislation—the wisdom of our State Legislature will readily perfect them. We already levy a portion of our revenue in this manner; I propose to levy it all. It needs no custom houses. Lay the tax on all commodities except those imported from abroad; the State can easily provide for stamping and certifying the exempted goods; this evidence must be shown by the seller, or the whole stock is taxed. I would exempt the merchandize brought to our ports for consumption in other States. The drawback system of the General Government furnishes a well tried plan for effecting that object.—Whatever other exemptions policy, or the interests of some of our sister States may demand, I submit to the Convention, and the wisdom of the representatives of the people.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. TOOMBS.

Messrs. Edward C. Anderson, Mayor, and others, Savannah, Ga.

The Newly Invented War Engine.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, alluding to the "Infernal Machine" which Gen. Walker's friends have recently purchased for his army in Nicaragua, thus explains its efficiency and deadly instrumentality:

In form it resembles a small grindstone, turned by a crank, and will discharge 300 one ounce balls every minute, attended by only two men. Every machine is calculated to destroy three regiments of soldiers in the same space of time. It can be directed with the same ease as a common rifle is handled.

The inventor, a Yankee, is now in England experimenting before the Admiralty, and a great many old Generals, of all countries, who evince much interest, and have written him letters expressive of their wonder and astonishment. One distinguished Polish General expresses himself to the inventor, "that as soon as this deadly weapon becomes in use, wars and rumors of wars must cease." The gun, or machine, discharges without report, and sends the ball three times the distance of the ordinary rifle or cannon, as the case may be. The British government has offered the inventor £200,000 sterling, if he can enlarge his machine to discharge a 64 pound shot. This he is now doing, and informs his agent here he shall accomplish it. The Russian Minister at London is anxious for the patent, and has offered him his price; but he says to his friends, "I mean no other nation shall have it but England and my own country."

Previous to his going to Europe he offered the right to the American Government at Washington. Experiments were made with one ounce and seven pound cannonades, before our naval and other officers, by order of the Secretary of State, which proves all I have related above and to the entire satisfaction of those present. One of these "infernal machines," placed upon the deck of a vessel, one of the Commodores remarked, "would sink a frigate in three minutes." Such a constant discharge of balls just as fast as they can be handled and rolled in, with the accuracy they can be directed, must inevitably destroy all before it, besides the great distance and out of danger of the enemy's guns.

Steamship Knoxville Burnt.

New York, December 22.

The steamship Knoxville, of the New York and Savannah line, was burned at her wharf to-night. The Knoxville was valued at $200,000, and was half insured. She was burned to the water's edge. It is supposed that the fire originated from the carelessness of the workmen engaged in repairing her.

A woman may laugh too much. It is only a comb that can always afford to show its teeth.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

Important and Useful Statement.

The following statement, by the Comptroller, of the valuation of lands, the taxes paid thereon, and on polls, and also setting forth the various subjects of taxation, and the amount received from each, will be found useful and interesting. It will be observed, among other things, that "Marriage licenses" pay $1,050 75, and that mortages and deeds of trust pay only some $1 500. It is not good policy, it seems to us, to tax marriage licenses; and we trust that this section of the revenue law will be repealed. The amount lost by such repeal can be made up, and even quadrupled, by an increase tax on deeds of trust, many of which are grossly unjust and fraudulent. Deeds of trust alone might be so taxed as to yield to the State from five to ten thousand dollars per annum.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, December 11, 1856.

Hon. W. W. Avery, Speaker of the Senate:

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, requesting "the Comptroller to report to that body at as early a day as practicable, the aggregate valuation of the lands of the State under the last assessments, with the tax paid theron; also the number of polls and amount of tax on same, and a tabuler statement, setting forth under each head the various subjects of taxation, and the amounts received from each," I have the honor to submit the following

STATEMENT.

Valuation of Land,	$87,306,641	08
Valuation Town Property,	12,493,965	00
Aggregate valuation of Real Estate,	98,800,636	08
No of Taxable Polls, (insolvents deducted)	214,284	00
Aggregate gross tax on Land, at 12 cts per $100,	105,196	87
Town Property, do.,	15,006	98
Polls, at 40 cents,	84,913	63
Interest received at 3 per cent,	49,157	47
Dividends and Profits in stocks, do.,	4,533	15
Salaries, Fees and Incomes at $3 and upwards,	5,609	00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c., at $1,	1,543	50
Stud Horses and Jacks at $5, or over, as price per season,	3,847	25
Capital in negro and other trade at 25 and 10 cents per $100,	1,284	27
Marriage Licenses at $1,	1,059	75
Toll Gates, at $10, Gates on Highways at $3, and Ferries at 5 times the toll,	507	66
Pistols and Bowie Knives, at $1,	1,919	00
Dirks and Sword Canes, 50 cents,	95	00
Gold Watches, at $1,	6,942	25
Silver do., at 25 cents,	$2,145	75
Harps, at $2,	64	00
Pianos, at $1,	1,924	90
Value of Gold and Silver Plate, and ornamental Jewelry, at one per cent.	1,125	15
Playing Cards, at 25 cents,	391	75
Pleasure Carriages, at 50 cts to $4,	15,055	80
Capital in Merchandise at 1-4 of 1 per cent,	33,854	21
Capital in Liquor Traffic, at 5 per cent,	14,800	14
Pedlar's License, at $30,	2,758	62
Retailer's " at $20,	7,921	06
Taverns, Inns, &c., at $10,	1,900	00
Bowling Alleys, at $25,	720	00
Carriage Venders, at $100 or $50,	1,360	00
Livery Stables, at $10,	180	00
Horse Drovers, at $10,	1,270	00
Amount of sales by Auctioneers, at 1-4 of 1 per cent,	12	89
Commissions of Com. Merchants, at 1 per cent.	39	26
Express Companies, at $200,		
Insurance Companies, at $	1,200	00
Brokers, at $100,	500	00
Agencies of Banks, at $500,		
Circuses, Exhibitions, &c., for reward,	2,370	00
Drugs, Medicines, &c., sold by Agents, at 25 per cent,	535	93
Turpentine Distillers,	1,092	84
Collateral Descent, at 1, 2, 3, per cent,	2,103	54
Billiard Tables at $100,	1,250	00
Privileged Voters, at 40 cents.	316	09
Fair in Richmond County,	7	25
By Distress and Forfeitures,	1,434	41
Sundries, and arrears for preceeding year,	1,318	43
Support of Deaf and Dumb and Blind Pupils,	343	56
	$380,437	59

With respect &c.,

GEO. W. BROOKS,
Comptroller.

A DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—On yesterday, rumors were rife in town of an intended hostile meeting at Fair Bluff, between Atlas J. Dargan, Esq., of Anson county, and T. L. Hargrove, Esq., of Granville county, both members of the Legislature now in session; and these rumors gained confirmation from the fact, that the parties with their friends, it was ascertained, had repaired to the place of meeting. Later in the day, however, a despatch was received to the effect that the difficulty had been amicably settled, and this morning the parties returned to town.

The difficulty grew out of a misunderstanding in a debate in the House of Commons recently, between these gentlemen, but we deem it unnecessary to make any further allusion to this matter at this time, settled as it has been by the intervention of mutual friends.—*Wilmington Herald.*

SCARLATINA AMONG ANIMALS.—A few weeks since two children of one of our physicians were attacked with scarlatina, and during their illness had for pets a couple of kittens. Both the kittens subsequently had all the symptoms of scarlatina, one of them dying, the other narrowly escaping. A canary bird whose cage hung in the room, also died with all the symptoms of the same disease.—*Berkshire (Mass.) Eagle.*

Be just and fear not.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

Inauguration of Gov. Bragg.

On Thursday, the 1st, in the Commons Hall, in the presence of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly, and a large concourse of persons of both sexes, Gov. Bragg took and subscribed the oaths of office for his second term. A few moments before twelve o'clock, M., the members of the Senate, headed by their Speaker and Clerks, entered the Commons chamber. Mr. Speaker Shepherd and the members of the Commons rose to receive them, Mr. Speaker Avery, of the Senate, taking a seat to the right of Mr. Shepherd. Soon after Gov. Bragg, attended by the committee of the two Houses, and by the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, entered the hall, the members rising to receive them. Mr. Speaker Avery then, in due form, proclaimed THOMAS BRAGG the Governor elect for two years from and after 1st January, 1857; and the oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Nash,—after which Gov. Bragg delivered in an impressive manner the following very appropriate address:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

Two years ago it was my fortune to appear before you and give the pledges of fidelity required by law before entering upon the discharge of the duties of Chief Executive officer of the State. The time for which I had then been elected has expired.

It may hardly be becoming in me now to speak of my past official course. My fellow-citizens of all political parties will judge of that, and, from my knowledge of them, I confidently believe they will do it, not only considerately, but kindly.

Errors, no doubt, have been committed by me. I claim no exemption from the weakness incident in a greater or less degree to us all, and trust that I am sensible, to some extent at least, of my own imperfections in particular. All I ask of them is, to believe that I have been actuated by honest purposes, and have, on all occasions, endeavored to maintain the honor and dignity of the State, and to advance her welfare and prosperity, so far as I had power to do it, within the scope of my official authority.

A majority of my fellow-citizens have re-elected me Governor of the State. Indebted to them as I was before, for the generous confidence reposed in me, when comparatively a stranger to most of them, I can find no language now adequate to express my deep sense of the obligation under which they have placed me, and my gratitude for their decided support, after they had had an opportunity, to some extent, of passing upon my official conduct.

It is under these circumstances, that I appear before you to-day to renew the pledges of official fidelity heretofore given; and if I enter upon the discharge of my official duties for a second term, not with entire confidence, I shall do so with alacrity, feeling assured that my official acts, whatever they may be, will be fairly and impartially passed upon by all, and that my errors, if any, will at least meet with the kind indulgence of those whose good opinion and support I have heretofore been so fortunate as to secure.

We enter to-day upon another year—whether it is to be one of weal or woe for our country and our State, is known only to Him who rules and directs the destinies of nations.

Though the prospect before us is not one of calm unbroken brightness, and fragments of the stormclouds which but lately overhung the land still float in our political horizon, yet they have ceased for the time to threaten us with danger or to excite our immediate apprehensions. These indications may be delusive, but I have persuaded myself that there is a calmer, a better and more tolerant spirit abroad in the country. Our people have profited by the breathing time they have had since the late struggle through which they have passed. Educated in self-government, they have, on several occasions, been able to withstand excitements which would have proved fatal to other institutions than theirs, and have triumphed over dangers which seemed almost insurmountable.

To those unacquainted with the character of our people, these excitements appeared like upheavings from the great deep of society. Time has proved that they were but as the tempest tost ocean waves, agitating the surface, while below all was tranquil and unmoved.

While taking this hopeful view of affairs, I am not unaware of the fact that many regard the present apparent calm as deceitful—a mere lull in the storm, which is destined at no distant day to burst upon us with renewed violence.

However this may be, it is now the duty of every good citizen to endeavor to allay the excitement, abating at the same time none of our rights, but firmly and unfalteringly sustaining them, as the surest means of their preservation and of perpetuating that Union and those institutions, under which we have, in a short time, grown to be one of the great powers of the earth.

Simple and unostentatious as are the ceremonies to-day, we have here represented the three departments of our State government—the Executive, the Legislative, and those who compose our Supreme Judicial tribunal. We have all of us, distinct but important duties to discharge.

The most important, however, are those devolved upon you as the exclusive law-making power of the State.

In the progress of events, these duties have become more varied and important than formerly, and therefore requiring more time for their dispatch. As the resources of the State are brought to notice and become better known, these duties are likely to increase rather than diminish, and the scope of our legislation to be widened and extended.

I am aware, gentlemen, that several of the most important subjects upon which you have been called to act during the present session are yet undisposed of, but it is not my purpose now to speak of these or others, having so lately had an opportunity of communicating with you in another way. I trust I may be pardoned, however, for expressing the hope that although your session may become somewhat protracted, you will not suffer yourselves, on that account, to be hurried into hasty and imperfect legislation, always producing serious evils, and to undo which is oftentimes impossible.

For myself, when my official term shall have ended, and I return to the walks of private life, I can hope for no higher gratification than to see North Carolina distinguished by all the qualities which constitute a great State, and taking the position at home and abroad which every one of her sons should wish her to occupy. Whether this shall be the case, depends more upon your labors than mine.

That this hope may be realized, I am sure that you, and all who hear me to-day, will most heartily desire.

[From the Greenville (Tenn.) Presbyterian]

Remains of a dead Man found in the Woods.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please give the following singular narrative a place in the columns of the American Presbyterian.

On the 1st day of this month, (December,) some young men were out in the mountains Coon hunting. As they rambled on a steep mountain side, they discovered the remains of a human being strewed over the ground.—The hunters on their return, gave a history of the strange discovery, and exhibited some articles they had picked up. On the following day Jonathan Prather, a Justice of the Peace, summoned a jury of inquest, and repaired to the mountains, taking some of the huntsmen as guides. They were conducted by the hunters some two miles in the mountains, upon the waters of Horse Creek, in Greene County, not far off the old trail leading to the Cold Spring. They found the skeleton of a man, which appeared to have been there for years. There were some fragments of clothing, and other articles, scattered around—the clothes were all torn to pieces; a high-crowned black hat, (smooth caster,) was found—only one shoe, which had been half soled, a spur-piece had been tacked at the bottom with saddle tacks, and stitched round the top—fragments of two coats, were found, one was snuff colored, and the other black—the buttons of the former were hunter's, or a large brass button, with the image of an animal on them—the other were common sized brass buttons. There were two or three setts of pants, vest, and shirt buttons, but those garments were so badly damaged, that they cannot be described, except one pair of pants which are doe-skin cloth. There was a fine pocket book with six dollars and sixty eight cents in silver, and two coppers, one three cent piece bears the date of 1851. A knife, a razor, a fine tooth-brush, a fine-toothed comb, and several specimens of mineral were also found, the pieces of mineral were carefully wrapped up. The under-jaw and several parts of the skeleton are missing.

The report of the jury was that it was the remains of some unknown person, who had come to his death by a visitation of God, and had probably lain two or three years.—The remains were put in a box, and placed in the care of Jonathan Prather, Esq., about 12 miles South-east of Greenville, where they are subject to the inspection of any person.—Who this unfortunate person could have been is a mystery yet to be solved. He seems to have been a traveller, from the quantity of clothing and other articles. It is very probable that he died suddenly, but it is not generally thought that he was murdered. Any one wishing further particulars, will address the undersigned, or J. Prather, Esq., Horse Creek Post Office, Greene County, Tenn.

J. P. PRATHER.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.,) December 31.

The Medical Department of the University of Kentucky, including the Library, Laboratory and Museum, was burnt to day. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

BILL TO ENCOURAGE MATRIMONY.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature "to encourage and promote matrimony."

Matrimony is a good thing. In fact no State could long flourish in righteousness without it. We are not, however, aware that matrimony is languishing for want of encouragement. Nearly, if not quite, as many, succeed in procuring wives, as are able to take care of them.

The bill to encourage and promote matrimony proposes to do this simply by authorizing Judges of the Supreme and Superior courts, and all licensed practicing attorneys at law to solemnize the rites of marriage, as ministers of the gospel and justices of the peace now may do.

The first objection to this is that it is unnecessary. No difficulty can now be realized in obtaining the services of one who is competent to tie the matrimonial noose. The facilities are equal to the demand.

Another objection, if less popular, is more grave. Marriage is a religious rite, as well as a civil contract. Its sanctity should be guarded. Divorces are most frequent in those States where the privilege to perform the marriage service is most freely distributed to civil functionaries.

The proper plan for the young people to pursue in a matrimonial emergency, is to send for the parson, have the knot tied in a solemn orthodox style, and then send him on his way rejoicing, with a good fee. Think of the Chief Justice riding through the snow to marry a couple, and receiving a two dollar fee, or a proposition to pay in potatoes.—And think of the bridegroom's feelings, whose sense of propriety will not permit him to express his gratification by a big fee to the civic officer, nor will his self respect rest easy under the meanness of obtaining a good wife for nothing. The old way is the best. Send for the parson; get his blessing—and don't forget the gratuity.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

An Editor's Soliloquy.

To write, or not to write? that is the question;
Whether 'tis better to take up the pen—
After a sleepy dinner of baked beans—
To nib it—scratch your pate and feel for brains
In vain—till the last hour to publish;
Or seize the scissors manfully,
And clip—and clip—and clip
The better thoughts of others?
We pause for counsel—
Joe! hand the scissors!

In Alabama, recently, a married woman eloped with her step son, whereupon her husband performed a like feat with his step daughter. Is an exchange of that sort any robbery?

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 8, 1857.

County Court.

Our Worshipful County Court is in session this week. A full Docket is receiving the earnest and laborious attention of the Court and members of the bar.

On Monday the following Magistrates were elected a Select Court for 1857—James W. Patton, N. Blackstock, John Burgin, W. R. Baird, A. H. Johnston.

A. T. Summey, Esq., was re-elected County Trustee.

The following gentlemen have been elected Wardens of the Poor for the present year—A. Burgin, Wm. R. Murray, J. H. Plemons, N. Blackstock, Wm. D. Rankin, James W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, J. M. Isreal, B. J. Smith.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools: Montraville Patton, I. B. Sawyer, A. Burgin, T. T. Patton, G. J. D. Garrison, Jno. Thrash, B. J. Smith.

Tax payers will rejoice to learn tha the Poll Tax is reduced to $1 10, and every citizen of the county will rejoice when we tell them that Buncombe is out of debt. We have the best county buildings in the State, *and they are paid for.* The affairs of public concern were never before in so prosperous a condition, and we have reason to congratulate ourselves as a people.

Mr. Toombs' Letter.

The letter in our columns to day from Senator Toombs, of Georgia, will arrest the reader's attention. It is a strikingly bold and original document, and is attracting a large share of the public attention, both North and South. The Washington City Star, of the 19th ult. thus refers to it: "The letter of Senator Toombs, addressed to the Southern Convention, has for some days past been a theme of very general conversation among the public men in this city. Its recommendations are well received, indeed, by those from the South, with very few exceptions. So general favor for them do they manifest, as that those from sections of the North, whose business enterprises are likely to be affected by the action of the Southern States governments proposed by Mr. T., if essayed to be carried out, are much excited on the subject, showing thus, we think, that Mr. T. has hit the right nail on the head.—They argue vehemently against the feasibility and constitutionality of the recommendations of Mr. Toombs. With so much earnestness, indeed, as that their efforts carry with them conviction contrary to their wishes."

☞ We have received a communication, signed "A Citizen of Greenville," wherein the people of Greenville, S. C., are handled without mercy, on account of the alleged bad state of morals existing in that town.—He is down on the clergy, like a duck on a June bug, and advises parents who have children at school there, to take them away and send them elsewhere. We cannot comply with the writer's request to publish his article, for several reasons. First—we do not know that his charges against the people of Greenville are true. Secondly—there are two newspapers published in that town, and to them he should have sent his article.—Thirdly—the matter in no wise properly concerns us—in short, it is none of our business. We know but little of Greenville, and even less of the individual who has taken the liberty of sending us the article under consideration. We have no more reason to conclude the former an immoral place, than we have to write the latter down an ASS.

☞ Col. James Lowry, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this county, died suddenly on Sunday last, at his residence twenty miles west of this place.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF COPPER.—A few days since we called attention to the enormous rise in the price of Copper. The London Mining Journal, of December 6, says:

"From the further rise in the price of copper we may anticipate that new life will be thrown into copper mining, and that an enormous demand will spring up for shares in copper mines. About 1 o'clock to day it was announced by the smelters that they had further advanced their prices—£9 per ton on rolling and smelting qualities, and 1d. per pound on manufactured sheet and sheathing."

This is a rise of nearly $100 per ton in a fortnight—for in the last week of November it rose £9 10s., and £9 more in the first week of December. Such a rise is unprecedented.

☞Marcus Erwin, Esq., our talented and popular member of the House of Commons, paid a flying visit to his family during the holidays. He returned to Raleigh last week. The high position occupied by Mr. Erwin, and his great weight in the Assembly, impart additional confidence in the correctness of his calculation that something handsome will yet be done by the present Legislature for the advancement of the cause of Internal Improvements in the West.

Did you ever think, reader, of the consequences which must inevitably follow the extension of the Central Railroad west of the Blue Ridge? The portion of North Carolina lying west of the Ridge comprises a considerable patch, however little may be known of it beyond our own rocky ramparts. Bore a tunnel through the Ridge, let daylight shine under this mighty backbone, and the iron horse break through to startle the peaceful vallies of the west into a new and more vigorous life, and the revolution which would speedily follow would outstrip the wildest dreams of the most visionary among us. A man who has never witnessed the changes wrought by the introduction of Railroads in a particular section of country, can have no proper conception of it. A country possessing the natural advantages of Western North Carolina, if spurred into life and activity by a speedy and sure means of reaching market, would improve in a ratio perfectly bewildering. But a truce to all this. Hurry up and hurry through the bills, gentlemen legislators! Give us a fair showing, and we will take care of our own interests.

☞Mr. Thomas Norzworthy, whose death at the age of nearly ninety two years, was mentioned in the last Salem (Mass.) Gazette, had been married six times and had thirty three children.

☞Sugars, as well as tobacco, are held at very firm and advancing prices at Havana.

☞The excitement in Tennessee regarding a revolt, has subsided. All the slave churches have been finally closed, and no Christmas holidays were allowed the negroes. The free negroes are being driven out of several sections of the State, on penalty of death if they remain. This has ended the incendiary efforts of fiends who have entailed on their deluded victims a loss of the enjoyment they once possessed, and in many instances have consigned them to the gallows. In Kentucky and elsewhere all disturbances have been effectually quelled by the violent death of the leaders, and all excitement has disappeared.

Electoral Vote Lost.—The Wisconsin papers state that the electoral vote of that State was not cast, owing to a severe snow storm which prevented the electors from reaching the capitol on the day appointed for their meeting.

Father Mathew.—Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, died at Cork, Ireland, on the 9th of December. Theobald Mathew was born at Thomastown, Ireland, October 10, 1790. He was left an orphan at an early age, adopted by an aunt, and educated in Kilkenny Academy and at Maynooth. He was ordained to the priesthood at Dublin.—Adopting the principle of total abstinence, he commenced a series of meetings, and soon awakened the enthusiasm of the Irish nature to his assistance.

He travelled from town to town through the island. His progress was one triumphal march. He administered the pledge to thousands at a time; at Nenagh to twenty thousand in one day; at Galway a hundred thousand in two days; between Galway and Loughrea to nearly two hundred thousand.—From Ireland he went to England, where the people were infected with a corresponding enthusiasm. Thence he came to the United States, from which he returned in the autumn of 1851. His labors and triumphs here will long be remembered. Through all this Herculean labor he was constantly in a state of personal poverty. When he began his work his brother was the proprietor of a large distillery. He supported Theobald until his wonderful success had ruined the distillery, and reduced the owner to bankruptcy. To meet the wants of this public benefactor the British government settled an annuity of £300 upon him, which sum just sufficient to pay the premium upon an insurance policy held by his creditors as security for their claims. Since his return to Ireland, the weight of years and the exertions of long labor have compelled his partial withdrawal from public life.

Where is the Professor?

We are concerned to know what has become of Professor George H. De Bar, late of New York city, and vender of that panacea for bald faces—*Whiskerando!* He diddled us out of advertising to the amount of $2 50, since which we have been unable to hear anything from him. Come, Professor, be generous, and send us a lock of your hair as a keepsake.

A Terrible Disaster.—Twenty two Chinese boats, bound to various ports from Shanghai, were overtaken by a storm about the first of September, the boats capsized, and one thousand persons drowned. So says the North China Herald of September 10th.

Mining Considered as Regards its Cost and its Profits as an Investment.

Murphy, N. C., Dec. 13, 1856.

Editor of Asheville News:

Although mining in the United States is as yet in its infancy, still there is much in its features to interest and draw the serious attention of the capitalist, for at the present time we have more than three thousand mines within our borders, which are either wholly or partially explored, and which are becoming more and more productive every day; so that the statesman and political economist may well begin to calculate the effects of a full development of our mineral resources on the welfare and prosperity of the nation.

We have but few statistics in our own country to shew the cost of mining, and those few mines are not, as a general thing, opened to their full capacity, so that a proper estimate cannot be fully made, only by comparison, and as the British mining statistics are the most full of any that are accessible to me, I will take them as a basis of comparison, keeping in mind that copper mining is one of the most expensive operations, and every thing in fact connected therewith involves such an outlay, requiring, as a general thing, an outlay of from $250,000 to $500,000, so that this branch of mining, in order to be put on a paying basis, must, as a general thing, be confined to companies who can command large capital, and who are not afraid to expend it liberally, although some exceptions to this rule are to be found, as I will hereafter show. In some districts of England shafts can be sunk to the depth of 600 feet or upwards, for four or five dollars a foot, and where the shaft has to be walled or curbed it can be completed at from ten to fifteen dollars a foot. The carmel mine at Incehall, Lancashire, cost ten dollars a foot for sinking to the depth of 600 feet, whilst the Pendleburg mine, near Manchester, which is 1560 feet deep, cost $200,000, including pumps and machinery.

In South Staffordshire, where the shafts are generally of slight depth and small diameter, they are sunk at an astonishingly low rate, one of which, near Dudley, had cost less than $2 75 a foot, the depth being 360 feet and diameter six feet; and some have been sunk as low as $1 62 a foot. Mr. Nicholas Wood, a distinguished mining Engineer, states that the expense of a shaft sunk by him at Seaton, near New Castle, cost near three hundred thousand dollars; and another, two miles distant, cost double that sum. Monkwearmouth, the deepest coal mine in England, cost $500,000, and is 1800 feet deep; but even these must yield the palm to almost fabulous copper mines of Cornwall, some of which descend to the depth of 2112 feet below the surface and 1700 feet below the level of the sea, as at the Tresavean copper mine, and in some of which the grating of pebbles can be heard overhead, and the salt water, during storms, presses through the pores of the rock in drizzling showers.

In South Wales the cost of sinking shafts, taken on an average, is $8 or $10 a foot. I will here give the cost of shafting and the depths of some of the principal copper mines opened in our own country:

Copper Falls mine, depth 200 feet, $14 04 cost per foot.
Meadow Mining Co., depth 38 feet.
Phoenix " " " 90 to 264 feet,

and as a general thing the sinking of shafts throughout the Lake Superior country cost from $14 to $20 a foot; whilst at Ducktown, in Tennessee, some of the shafts have cost but little more, according to Prof. Saffard's report, than good wells would have done in the same localities.

The question now arises, Will mining pay as an investment? and here I am aware that many who have been imposed on by self styled miners and geologists, and who, by such instrumentalities, have been led to spend money injudiciously, and on this account now decry mining as an unprofitable and ruinous investment, will rub their eyes on perusing the facts and figures we are about to present in this article. We take, as before stated, the results of British mining for our present illustration, as the facts and figures given are more complete than can be obtained in other mining countries, and are moreover substantiated by the official records of the country.

The total amount of capital invested in British mines, including good, bad, and indifferent, is $17,795,080, which is divided among 350 mines, and which yields an average annual dividend of 13 1-2 per cent, which is regularly paid.

Comparing this state of things with that which exists in other favorite investments in that country, we find that the $2,000,000,000 invested in Railroads yields only about 2 per cent in dividends, and that the $165,000,000 devoted to other enterprises and companies can only show an average of 4 3-4 per cent.

It is shown, moreover, on making an average of 94 of the English mines that after paying back the original capital three times over, they are making current dividends to the amount of 35 3-4 per cent on the original outlay, which no other investment can be shown to do.

But to proceed. 107 copper mines are enumerated, 26 of which are dividend paying, 74 selling ores but non dividend paying, and 7 not selling any ores. The money expended on these has been: Dividend mines, $1,086,235; Non dividend, $4,026,235; and the mines not selling ores, $277,990. The total amount of dividends received from the 26 dividend paying mines amounts to $11,472,390, being 1056 per cent on the capital invested in them, or 213 per cent on all the capital invested in the whole 107 mines. The annual dividends now being regularly paid by the 26 amount to $1,456,410, being 134 per cent for each of them, or 27 per cent on all. The average capital required for each undertaking has been a little more than $50,000. The copper and lead mines are three in number, 2 dividend and 1 non dividend paying, in which have been invested $898,220, from which have already been received in dividends $1,195,480, being 133 per cent on all. The 2 dividend mines are now paying $35,000 annually, or 3 3-4 per cent on all.

The copper and tin mines number 49, of which 19 are dividend paying and 30 non dividend. On these have been expended $4,112,060. The dividends already received are $4,789,775, being an average of 16 1-2 per cent on all, or 260 per cent on the successful mines.

There are 53 tin mines, of which 19 are dividend and 24 non dividend paying, on which $2,541,435 have been expended, on which dividends have already been received to the amount of $1,471,725, being 57 per cent on all, and 104 on the dividend paying. The present regular annual dividends are $208,895, being 8 per cent on all, or 14 on the successful. Of silver lead mines there are 31, of which 8 are dividend and 23 not, on which have been expended, on dividend mines, $783,750; non dividend, $1,543,595; on which dividends have been paid to the amount of $707,220, it being 90 per cent on the successful, or 30 1-4 on all; present annual dividends, $74,025, being 9 1-2 per cent on the successful mines, or 3 per cent on all.

There are 68 lead mines, of which 20 are dividend and 48 non dividend paying, on which have been expended $2,839,190, on which dividends have been paid to the am't of $1,274,120, being 43 per cent on all, or 117 1-2 on the dividend paying; present annual dividends $289,050, being 28 per cent on the successful or 10 per cent on the whole. There are 39 other mines, which cannot come under any of the above heads and that have never yet paid any dividends or sold any ores.

When we compare the above unvarnished statement of facts and the expenses and depth of British mines, what may we not expect with a judicious application of sufficient capital to the mining interests of our country, for we find that the dividends in Britain are double and more than double what can be received by any other investment in their territory; and in view of these facts who can say what is the future of our country when its mines are fully opened.

WM. BEAL.

Some Hogs.—The Chattanooga, (Tenn.,) Advertiser, of the 20th ult. says—"Up to this time there have been about 8000 hogs killed in this city, and among them one lot of twelve hundred, the largest hogs ever slaughtered in the State. They averaged four hundred pounds. Among them there were many that net six hundred."

☞The amount of gold received at New York from California during the past year is, $40,319,929, which is a million less than was received during the year 1855.

☞Rev. Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African traveler, has returned to England, after seventeen years' absence. He crossed the great African continent almost in the centre, from west to east, has been where no civilized being had ever been before, and has made many notable discoveries of great value. He had great difficulty in speaking a sentence of English, having disused it so long while traveling in Africa. He had with him a native from the interior of Africa. This man, when he got to the Mauritius, was so excited with the steamers and various wonders of civilization, that he went mad, and jumped into the sea and was drowned.

☞Mr. Joseph Calhoun died in Dooley county, Georgia, at the age of one hundred years and ten months. He was a native of Edgecombe, N. C. He saw both the beginning and close of the Revolutionary war, in which he participated. He was under the command of Gen. Gates at the battle of Camden, and fought under Gen. Greene at Guilford Court House.

Why Fremont was Nominated.—Theodore Parker, in a recent address from the *pulpit*, throws light upon the causes of Fremont's nomination. "The head of freedom," said he, "in the North was Fremont, a young, inexperienced man, *the choice of nobody*. As Taylor was selected for availability, to the neglect of Clay and Webster, so was Fremont selected over Seward and Chase, the Clay and Webster of the Republican party. Mr. Fremont (reasoned his party) was a young man, and could be defeated without disastrous consequences; not so, had Seward or Chase led the ranks. Under these circumstances defeat would be ruin."

Cannibalism not Extinct.—A recent letter from Australia states that two missionaries and their wives had been murdered and eaten by the savages of the New Hebrides, Polynesia, a short time before.

One Thousand Persons Killed by a Stroke of Lightning.—Accounts from Rhodes state that the lightning struck the immense store of gunpowder which was placed in the vaults belonging to the Ancient Knights, destroying the whole Turkish quarter so completely that only three children were saved. One thousand persons are said to have perished.

Time of Fast Horses.—"Porter's Spirit" of November 22d says: The fastest mile ever made by a running horse, was made by Henry Perrit, in 1,42 1 2. The fastest mile ever made by a pacer, was made by Pocahontas, in 2:17 1-2; and the fastest mile ever made in trotting, was made by Flora Temple, in harness, 2:24 1 2

☞A paper mill at Trenton, New Jersey, was sold at Sheriff's sale on Saturday last, for $64,800. It produces paper at the rate of 60 feet per minute, measuring from 15 to 60 inches wide, 5 widths—which makes in one year, running time, in length, 25,371 1-4 miles, weighing 1,800,000 pounds.

☞The Nashville Union contradicts—doubtless by authority—the report which has been in circulation that Mrs. Polk was about to marry Mr. Buchanan. The Union says: "Our knowledge of the lady warrants us in saying that, though Mr. Buchanan were ten times President, there would be no truth in the report. The editor was in want of a paragraph who stated it."

A Monster Bank.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that notice is given of application to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a new Bank in Philadelphia, with a capital of five millions, with a power to increase it to ten millions. It adds, this Bank is to be called the "Republican Bank."

☞The new marriage laws which have just been published in Austria recognize the marriage of a boy of fourteen with a girl of twelve as valid, "but the parties are to be separated until they are of age."

☞Southey says, in one of his letters: "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner, I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my eyes away, I pack them in as little compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

Some Hog.—Mr. J. P. Crews, of this county, slaughtered a very lage Hog, 1 year, 11 months and 24 days old, on the 1st inst., weighing 680 pounds net.

MARRIED,

On the 23d ult., by Rev. C. D. Smith, Wm. Sloan, Jr., of Pendleton, S. C., to Miss H. T. Siler, second daughter of J. R. Siler, Esq., of Franklin, N. C.

☞Printer's fee received. May the pathway through life of the happy pair be strewn with roses, and happiness be their constant companion.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 8th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

BUNCOMBE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the highest bidder, on the 14th of February, 1857, a

TRACT OF LAND

on Brush Creek, one and a half miles from my residence, containing over 200 Acres about 60 or 70 of which are cleared, and about 25 or 30 acres of

First Rate Fresh Bottom.

There is a tolerable good house, barn, and other buildings, on the place.

TERMS.

One fourth of the money at the sale, the balance in three annual instalments, with interest from date. Notes with approved security will be required, and title withheld until the last payment is made. No humbuggery—the land must and shall be sold. Sale on the premises.

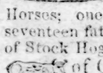
L. C. CLAYTON.

Cane Creek, Jan. 8, 1857. 4t

Administrator's Sale.

WHERE will be sold, at the late residence of GEORGE R. MILLS, deceased, in Polk county, N. C., on the 21st day of January, 1857, and days following, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

Ten or twelve likely young Negroes—boys and girls; seven head of Mules; three head of Horses; one fine Jack; four Jennets; seventeen fat Hogs; fifty or sixty head of Stock Hogs; eighteen or twenty head of Cattle, among which are some fine Milch Cows; one yoke of large Oxen; a lot of Sheep; one four horse Wagon; one ox Wagon; five hundred barrels of CORN; thirty or forty bushels of WHEAT; a lot of Flour; a quantity of Fodder, Hay, Oats, and Shucks, Farming Tools, house and kitchen Furniture.



TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of twelve months, interest from date, with note and good security, for all sums over five dollars. All sums under five, cash.

All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased, are required to present them according to law. All persons indebted to the estate are notified to settle the same immediately.

WM. S. MILLS, Adm.

January 8th, 1857. ts

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

WM. BEAL,
Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman.

Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C.

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics, &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative, and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8, 1857. tf

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C, on the 31st December, 1856.

Akin Wyatt D	Miller Henry	
Allen Caroline M	Miller Ambrose	
Bassett David	Mazyck Dr P P	2
Bell R M	Martin J B	
Bryson J H	Mims M J	2
Bartlett Jas H	Mitchell L B	
Bronson Rev B S	Massengill Dr W P	
Byres A	Matthias J A	
Bowers Geo	Moore Charles	
Baxter John	Nichols Dudley	
Bates Wade	Night James	
Benson Maxwell	Owens S P	
Barnett Kiah	Osborne Jas W	
Bennett Thos	Pounders Mrs E A	2
Brown P C	Patton John	
Bewly Wm	Parker W F	
Bartoh E H	Palmer J H	
Bodenhamer P S	Prater John	
Coggins David	Pendergrass A	
Carter Geo	Patton Jas	
Campbell & McNew	Porter Miss Martha	
Cathey Miss S L	Reed Solomon Mc	
Curtis J	Roberds P	
Davis Thos S	Rymer Absalom	
Dufus A W	Robinson S W	
Doanigar Sam C	Rankin C W	
Deale M H	Smith Saml	
Elliott H B	Stradley Thos	
Foster Joseph	Stradley Miss Martha	
Foster Mrs E H W	Swaim Rev M P	
Freeman Joel	Sorrels Priscilla	
Foster B F	Swaim Enoch	
Franyen Mrs Louise	Siler T S	
Gooch & Terrill	Smith Thomas	
Gaston P C	Scarborough W A	
Gentry Wm S	Sumner John	
Gentry Joseph	Stroup David	
Gibson Miss Eliza	Sams Larkin	
Gash B S	Smith R T	2
Hughey Geo G	Terry F	
Henry A L	Tatum John	
Huntington Geo M	Tilson B F	
Hester John	Teague Henry	
Heuston Warren	Williams Edward	2
Harris John M W	Williams Wm	2
Hawthorne D O	Wright Joseph	
Hawkins Frederick	White Moses	
Hawthorn O P	Whitset Mrs Sarah	
Henderson L	Walton, Sting & Co	
Hager C	Watkins H	
Holly Miss M P	Wourley Wm	
Henderson Miss M	Woliner Wm	
Jones J J	Williamson E Miss	
Johnson James	Walker Wm	
Jones Miss Charity	Wilson Wm	
King Hon Thos H	Young A	
Killian D A	Yates Miss Agnes	
Lewis J R		

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Jan. 8, 1857.

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

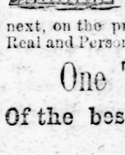
A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

NOTICE.



I WILL SELL, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the **15th of January** next, on the premises where I now live, all my Real and Personal Estate, consisting of near

One Thousand Acres
Of the best Upland in Haywood County,

FIVE LIKELY NEGROES, (two young men, a young woman and child, and an elderly woman;) Thirty or forty head of CATTLE; Thirty or forty head of SHEEP; about forty head of HOGS; eight head of HORSES; one four horse wagon and harness; one two horse wagon and harness; one set of Blacksmith Tools; all my Farming Tools,

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

The terms of the sale will be, upon all sums over five dollars a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

ROBERT PENLAND, Sr.

Per R. H. and W. M. Penland, *Agents.*

December 11, 1856. tds

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A SPLENDID LOT of Gift Books, Annuals, Albums &c., &c. Just received at

Dec 11. ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,
YANCY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,—October Term, 1856.

Samuel Cox, Adm. of Malcolm McNeil, deceased,
VS.
The Heirs at Law of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, to wit: Hector McNeil, John McNeil, Daniel McNeil, Margaret McNeil, and Nancy Cox, (wife of David Cox, deceased.)

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McNeil and Daniel McNeil, heirs at law and legal representatives of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, defendants in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News that they be and appear at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Malcolm McNeil, dec., consisting of fifty acres of Land, bounded by lands of David Cox, dec'd and others, should not be sold agreeable to plaintiff's petition and the proceeds thereof to be assets in Adm's hands, to pay debts and charges of administration, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, D. McCanles, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856, and in the 81st year of our Independence. DAVID McCANLES, C. C. C.

Issued 15th Nov., 1856. [Dec. 4-w6-Pr's fee $6.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.

November 18, 1856.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by

Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public.

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stores or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

To Miss J. L. S.

Forget thee, Friend! I cannot;
Forget thee! Oh never!
No distance or absence
Our friendship can sever.
I still cherish a memory
Of the happy days of yore,
When friendship was mutual,
We know none was more.

Together we have wandered
Through many a pleasant vale,
To gather sweet flowrets
And breathe the fragrant gale,
As it sighed through the foliage,
Bearing on its golden wings
Reflections most pleasing—
The thoughts of "PAST THINGS."

Though now we are parted,
In distant climes to dwell,
In fancy's dreams I'm with thee
So oft I cannot tell.
And at twilight I'm with thee,
Then thy voice seems so sweet
That in fancy I'm starting
My loved one to greet.

And when the moon is shining,
With such a holy face,
On Earth, which seems sleeping
In night's calm embrace,
Oh then I think of thee
And of the "solemn vow,"
We made while *star gazing*—
I'll ne'er forget I trow.

M***.

Jackson, N. C., Dec. 15.

NOT AN ENTHUSIAST.—The energy of the manner of the late Rowland Hill and the power of his voice, are said to have been at times overwhelming.—While once preaching at Wotton-under-Edge, his country residence, he was carried away by the impetuous rush of his feelings, and raising himself to his full height, exclaimed: "Beware, I am in earnest; men call me an enthusiast, but I am not; mine are words of truth and soberness. When I first came into this part of the country, I was walking on yonder hill; I saw a gravel-pit fall in and bury three human beings alive. I lifted up my voice for help so loud, that I was heard to the town below, a distance of a mile. Help came and rescued two of the poor sufferers. No one called me an enthusiast then—and when I see eternal destruction ready to fall upon poor sinners, and about to entomb them irrecoverably in an eternal mass of woe, and call on them to escape by repenting and fleeing to Christ, shall I be called an enthusiast? No, sinner, I am not an enthusiast in so doing."

KENTUCKY SCHOOL.—First class in geography come up. Bill Toots what's a cape?

'A thing mother wears on her shoulders.'

'What's a p'lain?

'A tool for dressing plank.'

'What's a desert?

'It's goodies after dinner.'

That'll do, sir, I'll give you goodies after school.

We heard the following colloquy the other day:

Mother—Where have you been Charley?

Boy—In the garden, ma.

Mother—No, you have been swimming, you know how I cautioned you about going to the Creek. I will have to correct you. Look at your hair, how wet it is?

Boy—Oh, no Ma, this is not water it is sweat?

Mother—Charley, I have caught you fibbing, your shirt is wrong side out!

Boy, triumphantly—Oh, I did that just now Ma, climbing the fence?

"HUSH."—Here is the last "good thing" about the hoops:

Little Boy.—"Ma, what is 'hush?'"

Mother—"Why, my dear? why do you ask?"

Little Boy—"Because I asked sister Jane yesterday, what made her new dress stick out so, and she said *'hush!'*"

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

Pleasant.—To dream you are worth a million of dollars and wake up to find yourself to be an editor of a newspaper.

UP OR DOWN.—In going on board a Mississippi steamboat, lately, Mr. Jones met Mr. Smith and asked,—

"Which way are you going, Smith—up or down?"

'That depends on circumstances," replied Smith. "If I sleep over the boiler, up, if on the cabin, down."

TRUE PITH.—The force of language is apt to be much injured by the multitude of words.

A respectable farmer in Berkshire county has the singular happy talent of not saying a word too much. A young man wishing to obtain his consent to marry his daughter, called upon him one day when he happened to be in the field plowing with his oxen. It was, past all doubt, a fearful matter for a diffident man to broach, and the hesitating lover, after running a parallel with the furrow several times round the field, and essaying with all his courage to utter the important question, at last stammered out—"I—I—I've been thinking, Mr.———, that—that—as how I—I—I should be gl—gl—glad to—to—m—m—marry—your daughter."

Farmer—"*Take her and use her well—whoa haw, Buck.*"

A recent traveller in Australia records the following anecdote:—'Jack,' said a man to a lad, just entering his teens, 'your father's drowned.' 'Darn it,' replied the young hopeful, 'and he got my knife in his pocket.'

A NEW PUZZLE.—Its solution will suggest an important duty to newspapers readers generally:

R R
E T N I P B R I N T E
T N I R P E P R I N T
N I R P E H E P R I N
I R P E H T H E P R I
R P E H T Y T H E P R
P E H T Y A P T H E P
E H T Y A P A Y T H E
P E H T Y A Y T H E P
R P E H T Y T H E P R
I R P E H T H E P R I
N I R P E H E P R I N
T N I R P E P R I N T
E T N I R P R I N T E
R R

The literary style of asking for a slice of ham at dinner is, "I'll thank you for an elegant extract from Bacon."

Happiness is like a pig with a greasy tail, which every one runs after, but nobody can hold.

"Sam, is my coffee hot," cried an old bachelor to his servant. "I guess not yet, massa—I spit on him and he no sizzle," replied Sam.

An Illinois editor, speaking of a rogue who lives in the vicinity says:

"The rascal has broken every bank, and jail, and Sabbath, we have had in this country for the last five years."

That chap was a real—"broker."

A lady passing through New Hampshire observed the following notice on a board:

'Horses taken into grass. Long tails, three shillings and six pence; short tails, two shillings."

The lady asked the owner of the land, the reason for the difference of price.—He answered:

"You see, ma'am, the long tails can brush away the flies, but the short tails are so tormented by them that they can hardly eat at all."

ALWAYS KNEW IT.—The result of the late election, on the part of the Fermonters, reminds of the story told some time ago of a lad who was asked:—

"How much did your pig weigh?'

"Not a quarter as much as expected, we always knew it wouldn't.

We commend the subjoined lament of a political loafer to the perusal of our friends, whose pockets the late election has lightened:

Ven I thinks of vot I lost
And vot I hoped to vin;
I thinks that by my hopes I vos
Oudaciously tuk in.

A cute down Easter says he once saw a fellow who could lie down and jump over himself, stand up and jump under himself, and then turn back and jump Jim crow. We would call this a Jimnastic Xercise.

To discover how many loafers there are in a place, all that is necessary is to set two dogs to fighting.

The following is said to be a true copy of a shoemaker's bill, received by a gentleman in a neighboring town, whose family consists of four or five daughters:

Mr.———Dr. to J. S.———

To souling Miss Mary,	$2 25
To Stamping and welting Susan,	25
To binding and closing Ellen,	15
To putting a few stitches in Jane,	10

This illustrates finely the "pointed beauty" of the elipsis.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS.

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50,000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

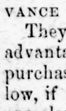
june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.



800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville.)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1856. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.

" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.

" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.

" " J. M. Crayton, "

" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.

" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.

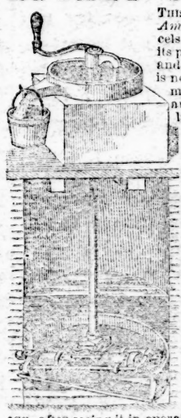
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.

" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $8.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 16th of January, 1857, the building of a COURT HOUSE in Marshall, Madison county, N. C., will be let to the lowest bidder. Either sealed or open proposals will be received up to 12 o'clock on that day. Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker. The Building is to be of brick, 40 by 60 feet, two stories high. For further particulars see specifications and drawing, at A. E. Baird's.

Address Building Committee at Jewel Hill.

December 11, 1856. 4t

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new TAILORING SHOP, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;
Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business. Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.